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The only commendable industry in which the Cleveland party is engaged is that of making Republican voters.

Depend upon it, there is richness in dispatch No. 70, which is still suppressed by the President. When it comes to light it will reveal some new phase of the policy of infamy.

Even the excellent Carl Schurz is particlpating in the canvass with Tammany to elect the two Representatives to Congress in New York city. . Free trade puts reformer and rascal on the same basis.

If it were not for a law enacted by the Republicans in 1875, it is probable that the depletion of the reserve fund to pay current expenses would create a distrust that would cause a depreciation in greenbacks, thereby causing a panic.

When the Democratic Cincinnati Enquirer charges that the Cleveland regime is raising money without the warrant of law and that it can just as well make appropriations, the public gets an idea of the character of the rebellion against the adminis-

Senator Vest, who left his State to join the rebellion, comes to the front to remark that the emancipation of the negro was a calamity. Doubtless all the colored people and a large majority of the intelligent whites believe that such a mossback in the Senate is a calamity.

When Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, said that he would repeal the laws which made wages artificially higher in the United States than in the rest of the world, so that wages should have a natural level the world over, he was applauded by his Democratic friends in the House. It is a good fact to remember in November.

Lest some person may be seized with an anti-bank panic, it is well to state that the capital stock of national banks in Indiana is about \$14,000,000 instead of the figures published. And it may be added that while Indiana maintains, at considerable cost, a Bureau of Statistics, so important an Item of wealth as national bank stock is not mentioned.

So it seems that Representative Brookshire has not called attention to protests against the Wilson bill which have been sent him. The people of the Eighth district desiring to protest against the Wilson bill should send their petitions to Representatives Johnson or Waugh. Next November the anti-Wilson bill people in the Eighth district will send in a protest that Mr. Brookshire will heed.

The Boston Journal notices that chocolate and cocoa escape altogether the slashing reduction visited upon other industries, the duties remaining the same in the Wilson bill as in the McKinley law, except for one article, where it has been increased. The Journal also notices that the Presldent of the New England Tariff Reform Club, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, and one of the largest contributors to the last Cleveland campaign fund, is the leading manufacturer of the goods in this country. Great is reform of the variety that is spelled with a capital R.

Another instance of the trickery of the administration in the Hawalian matter has come to light. Minister Willis, in describing his famous interview with the ex-Queen, said: "I informed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection either on one of our war ships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once." The documents sent to Congress have been searched in vain for the instructions to the minister authorizing him to shelter the ex-Queen. He distinctly says he had such instructions, yet they cannot be found. Either he had verbal instructions or the administration has suppressed the written ones.

In view of the statement that the ex-Queen of Hawaii has heart trouble and is apt to die suddenly, the question is asked of Mr. Cleveland would he in that case order his court to wear suitable mourning during the regulation period. Probably not. It is not customary for the United States government to take such action on the death of foreign potentates. What Mr. Cleveland would probably do would be to send a dispatch to the ex-Queen's niece and heir apparent to the throne, expressing sympathy for the loss of his friend, and the hope that the young woman might speedily come into her throne. Being committed to the doctrine of divine rights in the Hawaiian matter, Cleveland would doubtless follow it out consistently.

A professional economist who delivered a lecture in this city this week on the question of the unemployed, said, among other things which have little to do with the subject that the average net increase of | Congress could do would be to order an

gold money in the world the past few years was \$50,000,000. If that is correct, it is the best possible evidence that the stock of gold money is abundant, since the average annual output of the gold mines of the world during the past ten years has been \$111,600,000, being \$91,000,000 in 1883 and \$132,-000,000 in 1892-an increase in ten years of \$41,000,000. He also stated that the tariff could not have much to do with business. depressions like the present, as this country and Great Britain suffered alike. Great Britain has suffered industrial depression ever since other nations, by protective tariffs, kept her out of their markets. It has come to us since there was a probability that our markets would go to Europe by the provisions of the Wilson bill. Furthermore, France, the most systematically protected nation in the world, is moving serenely along. If the professional economist would give more attention to facts and less to the assumptions of discarded a priori theorists, he would have more attention from practical people.

A DISFIGURED REFORMER.

Thursday was an unfortunate day in the House for the vociferous and flamboyant Tom Johnson, known to many Indianapolis people in connection with street railway matters. He is now in Congress, the noisiest and most emphatic of free traders. He spares no opportunity to assail the "baron robber of the tariff." On Thursday he posed as one of the stockholders of a steel rail mill who wanted steel rails put upon the free list. He declared that he was not in Congress to vote money into the pockets of the stockholders in his steel rail mill. He was altogether the most unselfish man ever seen in Congress. Hecksniff was not a circumstance to the goodness exhibited in the person of the Hon. Tom L. Johnson. A full sized halo would have been voted the Hon. Tom L. had not one Dalzell arisen and declared that he held in his hand copies of one hundred and two patents upor the street railway rails which Johnson's mill was -manufacturing, which gave his company an absolute monopoly over their production, being the most complete and despotic protection. The assurance of the Hon. Tom is monumental, but this exposure caused it to desert him. His silence was confession that he had been masquerading as a reformer when, as a monopolist, he has no equal. The cruel Dalzell did not stop there, but proceeded to show that the scrip in which the men in Johnson's mill are paid is at a discount, and that Johnson, after asserting in the House that commanded a premium, went to the stenographer and had that part of the statement stricken out, so that it did not appear in the Record.

While thousands of manufacturers have made no money, and first and last ninetenths fail, men like Johnson, who control patents, acquire wealth under them by imposing enormous prices and establishing oppressive monopolies. As was stated in the Journal a few days since, monopolies under patents are making millionaires by the score when protection by tariff makes an occasional one.

The Hon. Tom Johnson's goodness received a dreadful shock, but in time he will recover his complacency and continue to use the monopoly of his official frank to send out Henry George's free trade pamphlet, which, by a conspiracy of free traders, was made a public document in violation of the spirit of the postal laws, that it might be sent to the people at the public

WOULD BE AN EMBARRASSING CASE.

The report that ex-Queen Liliuqkalani would present a claim for damages against the United States on account of her dethronement has elicited a good deal of ridicule, and yet it is by no means an impossible event. In the first place, it is settled beyond any doubt that the ex-Queen will never be restored. The administration has abandoned that idea, and Congress never will take it up. Even if it did, the American people would not permit it to be carried out. There is no possibility of the ex-Queen re-establishing herself by force. The feeling against her in Hawaii, already strong, will be greatly intensified Minister Willis's report of her bloody intentions against the members of the provisional government reaches there. That will raise a storm that will sweep out of existence the last vestige of a royalist party. Nor is there any possibility of the ex-Queen being restored by any European power. The United States would not permit that. So it may be considered as settled past any doubt that she will never be Queen again. Nor is there any probability that the provisional government will make her any allowance. That was part of the original plan of annexation, but that having failed the proposed allowance goes with it. So it is practically certain that the ex-Queen will be out of office and without a salary or allowance. She will be poor, with somewhat expensive tastes. She will need money. She is avaricious and not particular as to how she gets money. A woman who could raise revenues by dickering with the importers of opium and take a bribe for a lottery franchise would not consider it any sacrifice of dignity to bring a claim for damages against the United States.

It has been said there is no possibility of such a claim being prosecuted because the government cannot be sued, and there is no court that could take jurisdiction of the claim. That is true, but there is Congress The ex-Queen could easily get her case before that body in the form of a memorial and, once presented, Congress could not ignore it. The extraordinary character of the claim and the claimant, an ex-sovereign, demanding damages for the loss of a throne, would at once attract the attention of the world to the proceeding, and Congress would be compelled to take notice of it. It would create an embarrassing situation for Congress. The claimant would have no trouble whatever in proving the justice of her claim by citations from the President's message, from Secretary Gresham's letter to the President, from the instructions to Minister Willis and from his statement to President Dole. All these declare positively that the abdication of the Queen was due to the use of United States forces and that the President recognized the duty of restoring her. She could make a strong prima facie case. The least that

investigation, and it would finally have to allow the claim or else declare that the facts were not as they have been represented by the President and Secretary of State. A refusal to allow the claim would be equivalent to a repudiation by the legislative department of the government of the official acts and utterances of the executive, and that would place the government in a bad light before the world. Mr. Cleveland would better make the ex-Queen a present of a year's salary than have her file a claim for damages.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

In his address accepting re-election as chairman of the Marion county Republican committee, Mr. Merrill Moores, among other timely suggestions, made the following observation:

The ultimate end of politics is not officeholding. The end of politics is good government, and we must make our promises with reasonable assurance that we will give this. We can't win on a campaign of hypocrisy and deceit.

This is a great truth, but, unfortunately, it is one that is too often lost sight of. Mr. Blaine once said in a speech, if the only purpose of parties and aim of politics was to distribute patronage, it would not be worth the work of a single campaign to keep a party alive. And he was right. So much work must be done and so many men must devote time and contribute money to keep up party organization and carry on campaigns, that if the ultimate object were to dispense the official patronage those who contribute time and money could much better afford to assess themselves and pay their candidates, as soon as selected, the salaries attached to certain offices, than to make a canvass.

Yet office-holding has become so promi-

nent a feature of politics that many people seem to assume that it is the end and aim of political organization and effort. Nearly all of the dissatisfaction in the Republican party has grown out of the disappointments connected with office-seeking and holding. In 1890, the dissatisfaction of the office-seeking element in Indiana was so marked that the resolution indorsing the Harrison administration, now recognized the country over as one of the ablest and purest in the history of Nation, was half-hearted, and it was so because disappointed men would have fought that emphatic approval that it has since received. It has been disappointment of the office-seeking variety that has sent to the Democratic camp those who were once Republicans. To many voters officeholding has become so much the end of politics that they assume that they put the man for whom they vote under personal obligation to them. The candidates who go about soliciting votes as a personal favor or "set up the drinks" to obtain them have led a large number of voters to believe that the obtaining and enjoying of the emoluments of office is all there is of politics. It is because that heresy has been so widely inculcated in Marion county that office-holding is nearly allied to the plundering of taxpayers. In six years the emoluments of the county auditor have increased from a little over \$16,000 to about \$25,000. The County Commissioners contract with a lawyer to do their legal business for \$2,500 a year, and permit him to draw twice that amount. The coroner is so eager for the taxpayers' money that people who die natural deaths are in danger of being seized and being made the victims of inquests and official autopsy. All this is because office-holding has been made "the ultimate end of poli-

For many years the dominant party in Indiana has been controlling its politics upon the theory that office-holding is its ultimate end. The people are weary with its burdens, its incompetency and its greed, and will respond to the party which will give a reasonable assurance that it is in earnest to give the people of the State "good government." The pending campaign should be directed upon that policy and men should be nominated whose characters as well as their pledges will inspire the belief that they will act upon the conviction that good government is the ultimate end of the Republican organization and effort.

IN FAVOR OF DISHONEST ELECTIONS It is said to be the intention of the Democrats to keep the bill to repeal the national elections law before the Senate until it is passed. Republicans concede their ability to do this, and while the passage of the bill will be stubbornly contested, there is no doubt that sooner or later it will become a law. The Democrats are divided on everything else, but they are a unit in demanding the repeal of all laws to secure fair and honest elections. They are determined that the unfair election laws ard dishonest methods which prevail in the South shall not be interfered with in the slightest degree. Under the operation of these laws and methods elections in the South have become a farce, and republican government exists only in name A few facts will show how they operate. In 1868 the South sent forty-three Republicans to the House of Representatives. In 1872 the number was thirty-four. In 1892 the number was reduced to only seven. Yet there are more Republican voters in the South than there were twenty-five years ago. In 1872 Grant had 72,290 votes in South Carolina; in 1876 Hayes had 91,786; in 1880 Garfield had 58,071; in 1892 Harrison had 13,384. Unfair election laws and dishonest methods have nearly wiped out the Republican vote in South Carolina. In Mississippi Grant received 82,715 votes in 1872, and in 1892 Harrison received 1,406. In the border States the Republican vote increased steadily during this period, but in the further South, in "darkest Africa," it was practically wiped

It is to perpetuate, strengthen and solidify this state of things in the South and to throw the door wide open for the perpetration of frauds in the large cities of the North that the Democrats in Congress are a unit in demanding the repeal of all national election laws.

Indiana congratulates Tom Johnson on succeeding in having the new wool tariff go into effect with the rest of the Wilson

Indiana has done nothing of the kind. The congratulatory feeling, if it exists at all, is confined to a small section of the Democratic party. If the question were

submitted to a popular vote four-fifths of the voters of the State would vote against the repeal of the duty on wool. Every farmer in the State who owns half a dozen sheep would so vote, as would every person who believes in promoting American industries and giving employment to American workingmen.

H. H. D., Rockville, Ind.: Navassa is small island off the west coast of Hayti. It contains guano beds and is occupied only by the employes of the phosphate company engaged in shipping guano. The island does not belong to the United States in a literal sense, but is described as "appertaining" to this country. According to the Revised Statutes, where a citizen of the United States finds a deposit of guano on any island, rock or key not within the jurisdiction of any other government, and not occupied by citizens of any other government, and takes peaceable possession thereof such island, rock or key may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as appertaining to the United States. In 1889 a revolt against the phosphate company took place on the island of Navassa, resulting in the killing of two or three of the company's agents and a subsequent trial of the murderers in the United States Court at Baltimore. The matter is alluded to in President Harrison's message of Dec.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal When do the people of New York and New Jersey elect a Governor? 2. Which party has a majority in the New Jersey

Legislature? 1. In New York, next November; in New Jersey, in November, 1895. 2. The New Jersey Legislature stands: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10, in the Senate, and 40 Republicans and 20 Democrats in the House. The Democrats, however, are trying to steal the Senate.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the number of convicts, male and female, in Indiana penitentiaries? SUB. Northern prison, 850; Southern prison, 650, all males. About fifty females convicted of penitentiary crimes are in the woman's

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Successful Trip. Roscius de Hamme-I hear you played to standing room only in Shelbyville. Barnes Tormer-Yes, that's so. There wasn't a reserved seat sold.

The Downward Path. "I was once at the head," the silk hat said, "But my time has finally come: I was given last night to a tired old tramp, And henceforth I'll be on the bum."

Somewhat Stooped. Friend-How tall are you, Wheeler? Mr. Wheeler (champion bicyclist)-That depends on the way I am measured. With a straight edge, about five feet. With a tape line, six feet one.

Pity It's Gone.

Alack, for the Midway Plaisance! How its brightness it might now enhance Had it Kansas's Jerry. Silk-stockinged and merry, Saying "eyther," and "neyther," and "Frawnce!"

Sorry He Signed It. "I wouldn't care so much," said Timmins, "if I hadn't signed the thing." "What's the matter?" asked Simmons.

"Why, I wrote a bit of verse with a line in it calling passionately for a new ideal. The fool printer set it up as calling for a new deal."

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Protection and prosperity. Free trade and free soup. Which do you take?-Corydon

The Congressman whose tariff speech carries a coupon calling for one square meal will find himself very solid with the unem-ployed.—Hammond Tribune.

The fresh outbreak of the train-robbing epidemic appears to indicate that the Populist idea of keeping money in circulation is growing in favor .- Lafayette Courier. It is stated that Lili wants damages. We suggest she prosecute Grover for breach of promise and levy on the remainder of the reserve fund.—Clay County Enterprise.

Democratic arguments of a "tariff for

revenue only," is the theory of college

professors, which cannot and does not stand the test of a practical business application. —Goshen Times, The spectacle of a party being downed by its platform is the situation with the Democrats. Instead of the party being on the platform, the platform is on the party.

-Plainfield Progress. The country has one reason for thanking President Cleveland. He has stirred up a spirit of resistance to the assertion of imperialism on the part of our chief executive.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

The country is going into debt as a result of putting the Democratic party in power, but the "object lesson" has had its effect, and the people will not be fooled the same way very soon .- Columbus Republican. "I bit off more than I could chaw; here is the hunk," is in substance what President Cleveland said to Congress when he dumped the Hawaiian business from the

White House cart into the congressional basket.-Delphi Journal. The "Hawaiian incident" may be considered closed, and Grover Cleveland and Walter Q. Gresham emerge from the diplomatic contest looking very much as did the parrot after its heated controversy with the monkey.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, it is said, has given \$1,000,000 to religious work in the past two Mrs. Mackay, wife of the California millionaire, paid Meissonier, the French artist, \$50,000 to paint her portrait. This is the largest sum ever paid for a portrait.

Austria is the most lenient to murderers. In the ten years ending 1879 there were 816 criminals found guilty of willful murder in Austria, of whom only twenty-three were put to death. The Czarina of Russia has joined the noble army of typewriters. She has mastered the technique of the machine, and many of the Czar's memoranda on state

affairs are her work, merely signed with Mrs. Philip Sheridan is almost the only widow of a great war chief who absolutely declined purses; funds and any such testimonials after his death, and resolutely opposed all offers from military societies and others who wished to erect his tomb-

It was while he was a locomotive engineer that the late Colonel Frank Burr piloted the first train over Garrett's new addition to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Cumberland to Pittsburg. That was less than a generation ago, but it seems a distant epoch in the annals of railway construction

Frank W. Smith, an evangelist of Ohio, who is now in Boston and has been holding services in the Bromfield-street Church, was a Union soldier during the war, and was confined in Andersonville prison. In the course of his imprisonment he was exchanged three times, and each time gave ils exchange to a man with a family.

The oldest dressmaker's bill in the world has been discovered on a Chaldean tablet, dating 2200 B. C. It has an entry of "ninety-two pure vestments for the priests." Among the items are "ten white robes of the temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten collars of the house of his lady, ten pair of gold collars, two white robes and four scented robes." Also, "two wind-Also, "two winders," probably scarfs for binding about the waist. Before this the oldest account of this sort was on a tablet dating over 1400

Aluminium cooking utensils and articles of tableware begin to be displayed by house-furnishing shops. There are frying pans, pepper boxes, chafing dishes, ladles, funnels and many other utensils, large and small. A frying pan of large size costs which is pretty high for a frying pan. The smaller articles are not greatly above the price of like well-made articles of other ware. Medium-sized funnels, for example, cost 75 cents. The advantage of the alu-

minium utensils over most others is that they weigh almost nothing and are not subnect to corresion.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Hornblower should go and colonize with Van Alen.-Rochester Democrat and Chron-

The cuckoos are roosting lower and lower. After awhile Brer Mink will catch 'em .- Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) Every woman thinks there should be law to protect her husband from paying a bet that he loses.—Atchison Globe. Whenever a telephone patent expires the public is surprised to learn how large is the number of survivors .- Milwaukee Sen-

tinel. One of the times when a woman has no mercy on a man is when he comes to her store to buy a bonnet for his wife.-Ram's

Attorney-general Olney will probably bring the trusts to bay about the time that roses bloom on cactus plants .- Philadelphia

The most-talked-of man of a year ago may be utterly forgotten to-day. Whoever hears of Christopher Columbus now ?- Bos-The trouble with Gresham is not that he knows so little about diplomacy, but that

he insists upon showing it so much.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Governor Mitchell is doing almost as much talking as the pugilists, which lessens the probability that he intends to fight. -Kansas City Journal.

Chicago has a "Jack the Snipper," who steals the hair of blonde girls only. That is to say, he snips the light fantastic tow.

New York Advertiser.

After Mr. Breckinridge shall have settled with Miss Pollard he may be less enthusiastic over the prospect of an income tax. New York Commercial Advertiser. A frenzy of hatred for Harrison transported the feeble Gresham into a maze of fantastic diplomacy, from which he now drops into a quagmire,—Cincinnati Times-

PURDUE'S PROUD DAY

Dedication of Its New and Complete Engineering Building.

Well-Fitted and Costly Addition to the University for the Development of Manual Training.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 19 .- This was the proudest day in the history of Purdue University. It was because the new Engineering Building was being dedicated and Governor Matthews was here to formally receive the building with all its costly and thoroughly adapted fixtures. A vast crowd thronged the chapel before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the exercises, and many late arrivals had to content themselves with strolling about the grounds. After prayer by Rev. William Wirt King and music by the Trinity Church choir, Miss Mary E. Bruce rendering one of her admirable solos, President Smart made the opening address. He said that Indiana soil was capable of sustaining 20,000,000 people, but there was another Indiana besides the material one-the intellectual and spiritual, and in the development of which the educational institutions were factors. After a tribute to Amos Heavilon, for whose donation Purdue gives thanks to-day, the President pre-

sented the new building to the Governor for

the State of Indiana.

The Governor responded in a speech in which he spoke of the splendid structure as a monument to the liberality of the private citizen, which, he said, was also a monument to the public spirit of the State, and especially to the energy of the president, who has so long and successfully labored for the public good. He emphasized Dr. Smart's estimate of Indiana and anticipated much for the future of Purdue. He was proud to accept the structure for the State as one of its valuable possessions. Prof. W. F. M. Goss, whose part in the organization of departments of engineering has been no trifling one, and who is an Indiana pioneer in the work, read a paper on the scope of technical education and the process of evolving the course of study and the necessary equipments. He spoke of the requisites of the model laboratory, and told how a student first became an artisan, then a critic, and then a designer. He told how the department at Purdue, after fourteen years of struggle, now had accomplished a model laboratory, every detail of which had long been antici-DR. BELFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Smart next introduced Dr. H. H. Belfield as the president of the best manual training school in the United States. Dr. Belfield has ten years been president of the Chicago school, and spoke from experience when he gave a line of interesting statistics regarding educational schools and their property. He said he regarded the culture which came from technical education and contributed to material happiness no less valuable than that which was marked by the Greek accent and Latin meter. He spoke of some points of superiority of American technical schools over those of Euope, and congratulated Purdue on her high rank. Dr. Stanley Coulter addressed the audience on the relation of the new laboratory to other departments of the school. Standing for the school of science, he congratulated the technical departments for their acquisitions, but added that reflex influence was for the upbuilding of all departments. The new building gives a spacious home to the departments of pharmacy, chemistry and biology. After a happy reference to the lessons to be had from the material forces, he closed by a short eulogy to the memory of Amos Heavilon. Mr. H. C. Sheridan, of Frankfort, the late Mr. Heavilon's attorney, spoke briefly on the purpose of the donation, saying that it was not a sudden impulse of generosity, but it was the culmination of years' planning in which Purdue had not always been considered. Regarding Purdue as the profitable place for the investment, it was placed here, and had he lived longer he would have

given something for girls, but death frustrated the plans. The exercises closed with a eulogy on the life and gift of Mr. Heavilon from Vice President Stone. His life and work were reviewed in glowing terms. The celebration of the day closed with a reception by the faculty to students and friends of the university. Over fifteen hundred invitations were out, and nearly a thousand attended. Guests began coming at 8 o'clock and continued until a late hour. President and Mrs. Smart were assisted in receiving by Governor and Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Emma Mont McRae. The committee received in the large west room on the second floor, which was lavishly decorated with Purdue colors, while palms and other tropical plants were placed with beautiful effect. Football banners hung from the walls, and Purdue's world's fair exhibit, set up here, was in full glory. The whole building was brilliantly lighted and open for inspection. The reception was finally converted into a ball, and the educational cast of the day's exercises were lost for a time in the rhythm of dance and music. A number of guest were present from Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Frankfort and other Indiana towns ENGINEERING BUILDING. The new laboratory dedicated to-day represents a value of \$100,000 in the building

itself and \$80,000 in equipment. The board of trustees have had the building in contemplation for three years or more, but the Legislature of 1891 appropriated but \$12,000 for the purpose. The plan was not given up, but the money was put into the present experimental engineering laboratory, around which the remainder of the immense building has been built. Amos Heavilon was inspired by the apparent need of the institution, and being a man who was proud of his wise investment of money. contributed \$35,000-half his fortune-to the furtherance of the enterprise. This, with the \$50,000 appropriation of the last Legislature, made completion of the structure possible, and the laboratory and equipment, worth fully \$180,000, stands to-day as pracically a gift to Indiana, the State having given but \$55,000 towards it, the remainder, besides Mr. Heavilon's gift, having come from private donations and federal aid. The structure is built entirely of brick, trimmed with Riverside stone, and consists of a two-and-one-half-stery front, 150x50, which is connected by a vestibule with the original experimental engineering laboratory, 48 by 100 feet. Running in either direction from this section is the wood working shop, 50 by 90 feet, on the west, and the machine shop of the same size on the east, while a wing given to foundry work ex-

tends backward at right angles from the wood shop, and another corresponding one extends from the machine shop and con-stitutes the forge room. The entire structure extends 270 feet from east to west, and 220 feet from north to south, and covers about one acre of ground. It is elegantly set off with a tower 112 feet high. The architect's plans were the work of R. P. Daggett & Co., of Indianapolis, and the construction was performed by Johnson & Wallace, of this city. The work of arranging so much floor space intended for such a variety of purposes, with a view to convenienge and yet retaining tine architectural effect, has been difficult, but in this instance has been thoroughly accomplished. The whole building is heated and ventilated by indirect system, which proven highly satisfactory nomical. It provides for constant ventilating current, temperature being regulated by mixers, large fans driving air from out of doors over heated steam registers and on through the distribution pipes. The interior is finished in oak, and made a gorgeous sight to-night with its festooning of black and old gold. blending with the richer colors of the mr; tle and arbor vitae under the strong light of hundreds of incandescent lamps.

THE PURDUE MUSEUM. The imposing front portion contains the offices of the engineering professors, recitation rooms and several drawing rooms which alone easily accommodate three hundred students. The largest of these is on the second floor, and in itself gives room for two hundred. The large west room on the first floor is given to the museum, and the Purdue exhibit here finds its resting place, the arrangement and position being unchanged. Could one hear the incessant treading of feet and feel the presence of the "Columbian guard" he might imagine himself in the old alcove in the Manufactures Building. President Smart has overseen the resetting of it himself, and has been careful that the features which attracted so much comment, especially from foreigners, should be retained; consequently, in this alcove we find the story of Purdue life and the theory of Purdue education illustrated by the hand of the president who has given Purdue her marked charac-

The wood shop has room and equipment for one hundred men working at one time. Here one may see students in all stages of woodwork, from easy work with the carpenter's kit, to the making of patterns for the most intricate machine. Forty men are accommodated with wood lathes, the finest of which have been made entirely by students. The men work from perfected drawings and under the eye of a professor, so that no time or energy is lost. The foundry is completely equipped to accommodate thirty-five men. Both an iron cupola and brass furnace are in operation and the student who has made patterns in the shop here reduces them to metallic form. A new cupola makes possible the casting of pieces weighing six hundred

The machine room provides for twentyfive men and contains the best types of machines for iron working, such as lathes, planers, grinders, drills, etc., and here the student finishes the rough castings brought from the foundry and sets up the completed machine, which is expected to be more accurate and trustworthy than the commercial product. Gauges and calibrating instruments are given him by which he is expected to detect a difference of a tenthousandth of an inch in the diameter of a steel rod, and by the skillful maniplation of his machine he is expected to reduce the difference. He also becomes expert in the making of the fine machine tools with

which he has worked. The forge room contains thirty iron forges of an original pattern, all of which have been made in the Purdue shops. Here the student is given exercises, ranging from simple welds and shaping to the most difficult problems in the tempering and manipulation of the various metals. Much of the work seen this afternoon was a revelation, even to Lafayette visitors, and yet the student is given this practical knowledge of construction and of constructive materials under scientific direction. Not that he may have a trade, but that his practical knowledge may make him an intelligent and practical worker in the higher work of engineering design and construction, and that he may be fitted for the manipulation of the intricate machinery which, after two years of work, he is permitted to use in the experimental engineer-

ing laboratory. IN THE LABORATORY. It is the work of this laboratory which, under the direction of Professor Goss, has attracted the attention of the mechanical engineers and the manufacturers of the country. It counts in its quipment the different types of steam and gas engines, of water-wheels, testing machines, a forty-two-ton Schenectady locomotive, a standpipe and full set of hydraulic apparatus, and any amount of smaller equipments. Conspicuous among the array is a beautiful 100-horse-power triple-expansion Harris-Corliss engine, which, by way of its varlous combinations, can be transformed into nine different engines; a thirty-five horsepower Westinghouse high-speed engine, and very prominent is the locomotive which makes a monstrous piece of apparatus, and which, at high speed, is a bewildering spectacle, as it is mounted on what is practically a moving track, and in such a manner that all of its conditions can be controlled and all the phases of its work studied. A speed of sixty-five miles per hour has been attained in the laboratory. Light has been thrown on some of the problems in locomotive engineering which have been approachable in no other way.

Many fine gifts to the equipment have been received from manufacturing concerns, the recent among which are an electric headlight plant from the National Electric Headlight Company, of Indianapolis; a fourcylinder Pyle high-speed engine from the Rockwood Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis; a Raymond gas engine from the Hicks Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; a Westinghouse air-brake pump from the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg; an air-brake pump from the New York Airbrake Company, of New York; a car-light-ing system from the Railroad Lighting and Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia; six crucible steel locomotive tires from the Krupp exhibit, and a sectional steam intector from Scheffer & Budenburg, of New York. In fact, Purdue is made the recipient of the most advanced pieces of the engineer's art.

The visitor to the laboratory may see students testing steam engines for power testing the efficiency of compound and triple expansion engines, studying the locomotive for its highest economy, determining the strength and elasticity of wooden beams and of large bars of Iron and steel, experimenting on the friction of water in nozzles and the flow of water over weirs, and determining the efficiency of pumps and water wheels: in fact, they are found busy in all the operations necessary to give them skill in the various branches of constructive en-The new laboratory is the largest and

probably the best equipped in this country. Its opening bespeaks a new era of activity for Purdue, and is a credit to the indomitable energy of President Smart, and to the coworkers whose faith in the institution has kept them with it during struggles which will not be repeated in its history. AMOS HEAVILON'S LIFE.

The deepest interest and the most respectful consideration were shown to-day whenever the name of Amos Heavilon was mentioned. The chief motive which has impelled legislation for the aid of Purdue has been one of obligation of the State to one of the important departments of its life; but Mr. Heavilon clearly overstepped his share of obligation as a citizen, and out of pure philanthropy gave one-half of the accumulation of a life begun in poverty and attended by the closest economy. He was born in Ohio in 1828, and was brought by his parents to Indiana in 1830, settling near Frankfort. His early education was necessarily meagre, and the story of his life is one of sturdy toil and shrewd but conscientiously honest business management. The wide reading of his later years and his contact with the business world made him man of much information and of rather independent thought. The lack of early education had hampered his prosperity most sericusly, consequently he felt a deep interest in the education of young men and young women, especially along the line of the practical industries. He kept in close touch with the advances in his own calling -agriculture-and was ambitious that its votaries should enjoy the social and educational advantages open to other departments of life. He never married, nor was identified with any church, but his life was more scrupulous than that of many who profess more. His death, which occurred in November, 1853, resulted from an attack of lung fever, which developed into acute pneumonia. At the time of his death he was identified with the Clinton County Bank, and with much of the business interest of the city of Frankfort, where he buried. The exercises to-day were marked by a strain of sadness shown by both students and faculty-a feeling of regret that the old man should not have been permitted to look upon some of the fruits of his

What Free Coal Means.

Free coal means the sentimental gratification of a few well-meaning theorists; it means also the bereavement and distress of a hundred thousand American workingmen. It means the crippling of railroads by the score, the overpopulation of the poorhouse, the hospital and the prison, the deepening of industrial stagnation and the multiplication of the prevalent misery.